

period and contains much sound information which is too apt to be ignored by, if not unknown to, the pedagogue. Disorders of mind are dealt with at considerable length, and undoubtedly such disturbances are both frequent and important at this age, although they would appear to be more so in America than in this country. But it does not seem to us to be made sufficiently clear that diseases like neurasthenia, psychasthenia, epilepsy, melancholia, dementia precox, and other profound changes of the mind are not at all likely to happen to the child of healthy constitution during this period, and that whilst they often make their first appearance during adolescence, they are not, strictly speaking, manifestations of adolescence at all, but of degeneracy. The same may be said of many of the faults of adolescence dealt with in chapter 4. There is no need to apprehend these as part of this period in the ordinary normal child. The chapter dealing with sexual enlightenment is both sound and practical; indeed, the whole book may be recommended as a common-sense exposition of the subject which cannot fail to be of use to those having the care of boys and girls during this important developmental stage.

A. F. TREDGOLD.

Calkins, GARY N., PH.D. *Biology*. New York: Holt and Co.; 1914; pp. 249; price \$1.75.

THIS is an introductory text-book to biology written for the students of Columbia University, where the author is Professor of Protozoology. It first deals with the general properties of protoplasm and the structure of the cell; it then gives a short account of the yeasts and bacteria and of the general action of ferments. This is followed by a description of protozoa, based upon amoeba proteus, chilomonas and paramœcium caudata. The author next describes the differentiation of cells into tissues, the differences and relationship between plants and animals are then dealt with, and the more advanced evolution of the various organs of animals are then illustrated by a detailed description of the earthworm and the American lobster. In addition to this general description the author discusses the question of senescence and the effect of conjugation in bringing about rejuvenescence; he deals with the germ-plasm and the changes which occur in it as a result of maturation and fertilisation; he gives a brief outline of Mendelism, and of the main views regarding the inheritance of sex, the origin of variations and the inheritance of acquired characters. There is a useful glossary at the end, and the book is well illustrated and printed. It will be apparent that the scope is very comprehensive, and many of the subjects can only be touched upon in the briefest possible manner; the book is consequently hardly suitable as a text-book in the absence of supplementary lectures. However, it makes no pretence at being more than a class book and this purpose we consider it accomplishes admirably.

A. F. TREDGOLD.

Pritchard, DR. ERIC. *The Infant (Nutrition and Management)*. Edward Arnold; 1914; pp. 265; price 3s. 6d. net.

DR. PRITCHARD is a well-known authority on this subject, and his book, which is based upon a series of lectures, can be cordially recommended to the medical practitioner and advanced student as a suggestive and useful guide to the management of infants. It is written in a scientific spirit and is evidently the outcome of much original thought and observation, and although it does not, of course, profess to be a treatise on children's diseases, it contains many useful and practical hints on feeding and general management. With regard to feeding Dr. Pritchard very rightly insists upon the importance of regarding each case as an individual problem, a view which in these days of fads and special "systems" is certainly in need of emphasis. Although infantile mortality is to a certain extent selective in eliminating the unfit, there is not the slightest doubt that errors of feeding and management impair and

destroy a considerable number of children who would otherwise be healthy. The nation cannot afford this loss, and it is satisfactory to find that the teaching of mothercraft is not only becoming more general, but that it is, on the whole, proceeding upon thoroughly sound and practical lines.

A. F. TREDGOLD.

Hague, W. GRANT, M.D. *The Eugenic Marriage.* 4 vols. Review of Reviews Company, New York; 1914.

THE first impression of this undoubtedly useful book is that it contains a great deal of fine miscellaneous reading. There are four volumes. In the first, Dr. Hague develops the eugenic ideal of race and goes on to discuss the problems of pregnancy and childbirth. There are two illustrations in the volumes which do not seem to be in any way connected with the contents. In another volume, dealing, *inter alia*, with sex hygiene, baby feeding, and constipation, we are treated to a photograph of the prize-winning baby at a New York baby show, dressed all in her Sunday best, neatly finished off with beads and butterfly bow. Here and there, in a third volume, are a few diagrams illustrating the descent of feeble-mindedness, occurring at haphazard in the middle of sections on the "Cheerful Wife and Mother," the importance of "making resolves," of "filling up spare moments," and avoiding the "patent medicine evil." The last volume starts away with chapters on accidents and emergencies, outlines the treatment of infantile diseases and complaints, deprecates the habit of sitting on the floor, of kissing babies when infected by cold, of boxing children's ears, gives excellent reasons and advice for exterminating mosquitoes, moths and flies, and ends up with a few brief notes on radium, new anæsthetics, "606," and the surgical transference of organs from the dead to the living.

The volumes are full of sound commonsense. No one could be the worse for glancing through them, and many people would be much the better for following the advice given by Dr. Hague, who writes with sympathy and understanding. Yet the impression left on the reviewer's mind is that it is really pathetic that there should be a demand for so much miscellaneous information, conveyed in this casual, happy-go-lucky style. The columns of the second and third rate women's and family newspapers deal piecemeal with much the same matter in much the same manner, and give the same effect of encouraging familiarity without reticence and knowledge without wisdom. Dr. Hague probably knows his circle of readers, and we must assume that he is giving his clients the facts they require in a way which is acceptable to them. The pity of it is, as he himself would no doubt readily agree, that our system of upbringing and ideals of education make necessary such a treatment of the fundamental problems of normal domestic life.

C.D.W.

Heape, WALTER, M.A., F.R.S. *Preparation for Marriage.* Cassell and Co., Ltd.; 1914; pp. 168; price 2s. 6d.

MR. HEAPE has written this book avowedly as a preparation for marriage. It is perhaps doubtful whether it is an advantage for many individuals about to marry to do so with too intimate a foreknowledge of the devices by which Nature lures on each generation in turn to perform their reproductive functions or with too much critical insight into the purpose and character of the various emotions to be encountered in the intimate and intricate relationship established in monogamous marriages. Yet Mr. Heape certainly expresses views which throw light on many of the difficulties of modern married life, and it would be well if some of his knowledge of the problems involved could—preferably unconsciously—pass into the possession of our young people as part of the heritage of our race.

As a biologist, looking for the full performance of every functional activity, Mr. Heape takes marriage and parenthood to be the natural